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knowledging the receipt of the Proceedings of the Academy, Vol. 6, Nos. 1—6, and Journal, Part 3, Vol. 2, new series.

From M. Prosper Farbé, dated Philadelphia, 22d May, 1855, accompanying the donations acknowledged this evening.

Mr. Isaac Lea read a paper, intended for publication in the Proceedings, entitled "Description of a new Mollusk from the Red Sandstone near Pottsville, Penn.;" which was referred to Dr. Leidy, Dr. Wilson and Mr. Vaux.

Dr. Leidy stated that he had received from Dr. Nott the bones of the so-called fossil man, exhibited in New Orleans several years since. The skeleton was 18 feet in length. There were two molar teeth, each weighing two pounds, and the fragment of a canine. The bones are those of the Mastodon. Dr. Leidy described the mode in which the skeleton was made up.

Dr. Leidy also announced to the Society that the fine skeleton of the Narwhal, (*Monodon monoceros*) which had been presented by Dr. Kane in 1851, had been mounted, and was now in the Museum.

May 29th.

Vice President BRIDGES in the Chair.

The Committee to which was referred the following paper, by Mr. Isaac Lea, reported in favor of publication in the Proceedings :

Description of a new Mollusk from the Red Sandstone near Pottsville, Pa.

By ISAAC LEA.

A few weeks since Dr. Leidy had the kindness to place in my hands an interesting specimen, consisting of a cast of a bimusculose mollusk which that gentleman had found last summer at Tumbling Run dam, about a mile south-east of Pottsville.

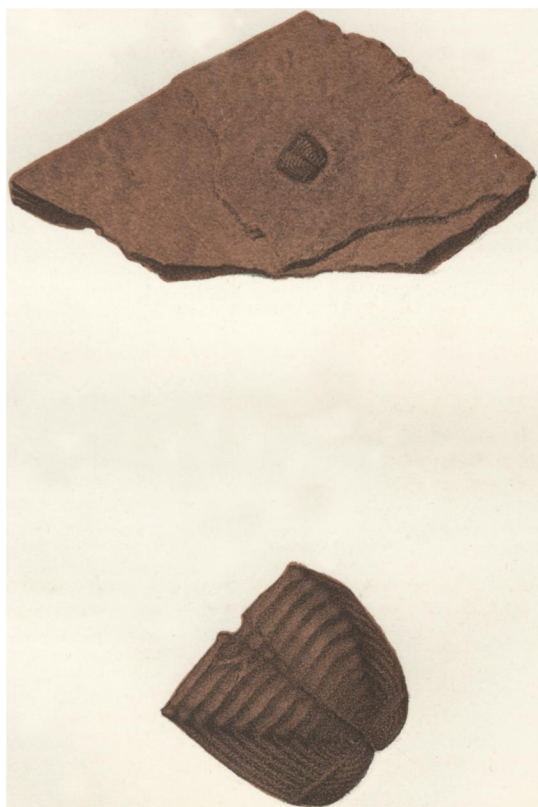
The discovery of this small specimen in these Red Sandstones (Formation No. 11 of the Pennsylvania Survey, by Prof. Rogers) is of great importance, as it is believed to be the first mollusk which has been observed in these Red Sandstones, underlying the conglomerate of the coal measures of Schuylkill County, known as the southern coal field of Pennsylvania, and consequently congeneric with the *Sauropus primævus*, Lea, and *Plumites*, Rogers.*

The extreme paucity of organic life yet observed in these Red Sandstones excites the more interest, as the fact of such deficiency of types renders the position of this formation in the series a matter of doubt in the minds of some geologists.

It is hoped that by patient research other mollusks may be discovered, and that, by the palæontology of this portion of the Palæozoic rocks, its true position may be determined.

The specimen is simply a cast of the exterior of the two valves, entirely flattened out. In its facies it approaches the *Cypricardia rhombea*, Phill., (Geology of Yorkshire, pl. 5, f. 10,) from the Mountain Limestone of Northumberland, England. It is, however, rather more quadrate, and is a much smaller shell. It has strong affinities to *Posidonia*, particularly in the striæ, and may possibly

* Mr. Hall, in the New York Reports, part 4, p. 292, describes a *Cypricardia (contracta)* from the "Conglomerate and Sandstone" under the great western coal measures, near Panama, Chataque County. It is quite oblong, and of much greater breadth and of a larger size than the species described herein.



CYPRICARDIA LEIDYI. LEA.

J. Magee Del.

T. Sinclair's lith. Phil^a.

belong to that genus which seems to exist first in the Upper Silurian, and to rise to the superior portion of the Jurassic Formation. It also resembles the *Microdon bellastrata*, Con., (Hamilton Group,) described in the New York Reports, part 4, page 196, Geology, by James Hall.

As the exterior form only is visible, the diagnosis must necessarily be very curt. It may be thus characterized until better specimens shall be obtained. I name it after Dr. Leidy, who first discovered it.

Cypricardia Leidy.

(Plate IV. The lower figure is magnified ten diameters.)

Shell oblong, round before and truncate behind, very inequilateral, striate; dorsal and basal margin parallel; umbonial slope sharply carinate; anterior slope with an elevated line from the beak to the basal margin; striæ about twelve, very regular, and nearly equidistant.

Length 2-20ths, breadth nearly 4-20ths of an inch.

Observations.—This species is remarkable for its outline and striæ. The dorsal and basal margins being parallel, and the posterior margin perpendicularly truncate, the angle=90°. The striæ cover the whole surface of the exterior, and are bent at an angle of 90° at the umbonial slope. The shell is accompanied on the specimen with some obscure impressed linear marks of a plant.

The Report of the Corresponding Secretary for the last month was read and adopted.

Mr. Vaux, on behalf of the Publication Committee, presented the Report for 1854, which was adopted.

Dr. Rand offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the privilege of admission to the Museum of the Academy, and of endorsing tickets of admission to the same on public days, be granted to Mrs. Margaret Harlan, widow of Dr. Richard Harlan, late a member of the Academy.

ELECTION.

C. A. Santos, of Rio Janeiro; C. Baptista d'Oliveira, Director of the Botanical Garden of Rio Janeiro; José Antonio G. y Garcia, of Lima, Peru; and R. Ogden Doremus, M.D., of New York, were elected *Correspondents*.

June 5th.

Vice President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Letters were read—

From the Society of Arts and Sciences of Batavia, dated June, 1854, transmitting the volumes of its publications announced this evening.

From the Royal Library of the University of Gottingen, dated Dec. 1, 1854, acknowledging the receipt of the Proceedings, Vol. 6, Nos. 8—12, and Vol. 7, No. 1.

From the Boston Society of Natural History, dated 22d May, 1855, acknowledging the receipt of the Proceedings, Vol. 7, No. 7, and of the Journal, new series, Vol. 3, No. 1.